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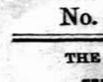

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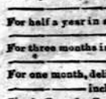

THE splendid fast sailing Clipper Ship AMBROSE, A 1 12 years, 862 Tons register, JOHN DANIELL, Commander, nearly completed her loading* has very superior Poop accommodation for first-class Passengers, now on her second voyage. For Passage apply to CAPTAIN DANIELL on board, or to SOUZA, PINTO & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 1st June 1863.

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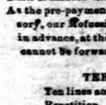

C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street London, begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants [Captains, &c. &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

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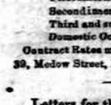

TO sail about 15th instant. The fine A 1, Ship MARINUS, 512 tons register, daily expected, will sail for Kurrachee, or about 15th instant, for freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.

4th June 1863.

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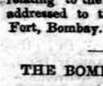

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, L. TAYLOR, Commander, will start for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 7th June, at 10 A. M., if sufficient inducement offers.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 5th June 1863.

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NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation, suitable for a Bank, or Office, the building of which is in construction in Forbes Street, are requested to apply to FRAMJEE BOMANJEE at MR. H. REMEY'S & Co.'s.

Notices.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Dovercourt*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Cargo, failing which they will be landed by Captain HEIGHO at the Custom House, at their expense and risk, who will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after it leaves the Ship.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—No attention having been paid to the above Advertisement, Captain HEIGHO begs to inform Consignees that he has landed a number of Packages, the new Custom's regulations, and the near approach of the monsoon season not permitting any delay.

2nd June 1863.

NOTICE.—All Goods from the *Morayshire*, for which notice to take delivery has been given, but for which Boats have not been sent by the respective parties, have been landed by our Muccadum, and are now lying at the Custom-house at the expense and risk of the concerned, from the time of leaving the Ship's side.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for the Captain.

WE hereby notify, that we have opened a BRANCH FIRM in London, and the same will be carried on under the name and style of S. P. FRAMJEE & Co.

SORABJEE AND NOWROZJEE NANABHOY.

Bombay, 1st June 1863.

NOTICE.—Required by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, a FOREMAN to take charge of the Company's Stores at the Boree Bunder. Applications, with testimonials, to be forwarded to the Acting Storekeeper at the Offices, Lall Bagh.

J. B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Lall Bagh, 3rd June 1863.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the supply of IRON WIRE ROPE FENCING for the grounds of the Byculla Club as follows:—

East side—150 yards length.
South side—one length 101 yards.
,, one length 220 yards.

The fence to be composed of five lines of wire rope with bar iron standards, and straining posts.

The Tenders to state farther the charge for erecting, and the time required.

Tenders addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Byculla Club, will be received up to the 12th instant.

Byculla Club, 3rd June 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I, the undersigned, FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE, have this day transferred, assigned, and set over unto DADABHOY NASSERWANJEE, and MANECKJEE SORABJEE, all and singular, the beneficial interest and good-will of me, the said FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE, in the business of the Clarendon Family Hotel at Byculla, and also all the book and other debts, stock in trade, goods, articles, and things belonging thereto.

It is requested that all the debts due by the said FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE on account of the said Hotel, may be preferred forthwith to the said FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE, who will discharge the same, and that all outstandings and debts due to the said business may be paid to the said DADABHOY NASSERWANJEE and MANECKJEE SORABJEE, who are authorized to receive and give discharges for the same.

The interest and liability of the said FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE in the said business having ceased from this day, he will not be liable for the debts which may from this day be incurred on account of the said Hotel, but the same will be payable and the outstandings recovered by the said DADABHOY NASSERWANJEE and MANECKJEE SORABJEE.

FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE.
DADABHOY NUSSERWANJEE.
MANECKJEE SORABJEE.

Dated this first day of June 1863.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY the 9th June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of old unserviceable Naval Stores, consisting of Canvas Awnings, Sails, Rope, Iron Tanks, Boats, and other Miscellaneous Articles, returned from H. M.'s Vessels of War and departments of the Dockyard.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. for all lots above 10 rupees is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid, and the Articles cleared away on or before the seventh day after the Sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

The purchasers will be liable to pay such amount of Town duties, as may be demanded by the Commissioner of Customs for any Boats, Spars, &c.

All lots of 10 Rupees and under are to be paid for as soon as the lots are knocked down to the purchaser.

J. MULLALY,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper,
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th May 1863.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Marine Storekeeper's Office, until the 20th day of July next, for the purchase of the following Vessels of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, viz:—

Receiving Ship *Ajdaha*,
Schooner *Constance*.
Schooner *Mahi*.

with Masts, Yards, Standing and Running, Rigging, Anchors, Chains, Cables, &c.

ALSO,

4 Pairs of Engines for Gun Boats 80 Horse power, each pair fitted with 2 Tubular Boilers, propellers, shafts and other appurtenances. These Engines are by Robert Napier, of Glasgow, and are of excellent finish.

The Receiving Ship *Ajdaha* is of 1,440 tons burthen, built in England in 1840, Copper and Iron fastened and Coppered. She has been Decked with Teak.

The Schooner *Constance* is 186 Tons burthen, Schooner *Mahi* of 164 Tons burthen. These Vessels were built in the Bombay Dock Yard in 1838, of the best Malabar Teak, Coppered and Copper-fastened, and their Hulls are in good repair and sound condition.

A Deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount tendered is to be sent with the Tender, and good security given by the Tenderer for the payment of the remaining amount, which must be paid within 20 days from the day the offer is accepted by Government, or the Deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessels resold at the risk and loss of the Tenderer.

The Vessels are now lying in the Harbour, where they can be inspected at any time on application, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

The Tenderer will be liable to pay such amount of Town duties as may be demanded by the Commissioner of Customs.

J. MULLALY,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 28th May 1863.

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Garden Shears	each	5	0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	0
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Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	,,	3	12
Do. Hoes		0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch	each	1	0
Do. do. do. 6 ,,	,,	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 ,,	,,	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 ,,	,,	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
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Do. do. do. do. No. 2	,,	20	0
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Do. with Lamp-posts	,,	100	0
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Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	,,	4	8
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	14
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Bass Brooms		3	8
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
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Flower Seeds do. do. ,, 3 and 5.
Also Vegetable Seeds as follows, available separately, at the prices affixed:—PEAS: Flannagan's Early, Re. 1 per quart; Impl. Norfolk Marrow, Rs. 2 do.; Stuart's Paradise Marrow, Rs. 1 do.; Amazon, Rs. 1½ do.; Veitch's Perfection, Rs. 2 do.; Scarlet Sweet, White Sweet, Purple Sweet, Painted Lady, and Striped, 8 as. per oz.;—CABBAGES: Early Battersea, Red Pickling, 4 as. do.; Early York, 8 as do.;—BEANS: French, Rs. 1½ per quart;—LETTUCE: White Cos, Rs. 1 per oz.; and Drumhead, 8 as. per oz; Thousand Headed, 4 as. per oz.—RADISHES: Long Scarlet, and Red and White Turnip, Olive Shaped, and Wood's Frame, 4 as. per oz;—ONIONS White Spanish, Globe, Strasburg, and Brown Spanish, 12 as. per oz. ;—TURNIPS: White Stone and Yellow Malta, 6 as. per oz.; Red Beet, Leeks, Green Curled Endive, Hogg's Newcastle Savoy, Nonsuch Red Celery, Imported Brussels Sprouts, and Sweet Marjoram, 8 as. per oz.; Kohl Rabi 6 as. per oz.; James's Middle Cabbage 4 as. per oz.; Best Ridge Cucumber, Rs. 1 per oz. Water Cress, Rs. 1 per ½ oz. Corn Salad, 4 as. per oz.; Sage, 12 as. per ½ oz.; Stadtholder and London Cauliflower Rs. 1½ per oz.; Early and Late White and Purple Sprouting Brocoli, 12 as. per oz.; Enfield Matchless Parsley, Thyme and Vegetable Marrow, 4 as. per oz.; Rhubard, 12 as. per oz.; Newcastle Curled Borecole, 8 as. per oz.—FLOWER SEEDS: Mignionette, Rs. 1 per oz.; Hearts-ease, Rs. 2 per ½ oz.

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Friday, 5th June 1863.

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On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
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Central Bank	250	2½ do.	5 prem.
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Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	100 prem.
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To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 5s. 0d.	to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£1 15s. 0d.	to £2 0s. 0d.
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" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d.	to £2 10s. 0d.
To China	} No enquiry.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (4th June 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	475 to 477
New Dholleras, (ready.)	"	465 to 466
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	465 to 466
New Oomrawutee	"	418 to 420
Old Compta	"	430 to 435
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	525 to 530
New Broach and Nuggur	"	415 to 417
New Veraval	"	420 to 422
New Khandeish	"	405 to 407
New Purtabee	"	440 to 442
New Accota	"	435 to 436
New Mangalore	"	435 to 436
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,580 to 1,600.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		6-8 to 6-10 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat		7-6 to 7-7
Gingelly mixed (Black	"	32 to 33
and White)	"	37 to 38
Niger	"	27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 2ND JUNE, 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 15th May 1863.	From 16th to 23rd May 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	26,150
" 1862-63	36,758	211	36,969
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	42
" 1862-63	4,407	4	4,411

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 26th May 1863.	From 27th May to 2nd June 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7½	26,142½
" 1862-63	35,763½	581	11½	36,284½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	42
" 1862-63	4,324½	42	½	4,366½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 26th May 1863.	From 27th May to 2nd June 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	25,000	3	25,003
" 1862-63	30,190	248	30,438
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	39	...	39
" 1862-63	3,787	18	3,805

Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62 Chests 139
Do. 1862-63 " 5,846½
Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62 Chests. 3
Do. 1862-63 " 561½

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 27TH MAY TO 2ND JUNE 1863.
Of the Season 1861-62. Chests
Per Steamer *China* 3
Of the Season 1862-63.
Purchased by Government 6
Per Steamer *China* 242
Of the Season 1861-62.
None.
Of the Season 1862-63.
Per Steamer *China* 18
Total .. 269

* During the whole Season.

N.B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.
(Errors excepted)
F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 3rd June 1863.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, } The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. "
1 Do. ..... at 2s. 0 1/16d. "
On demand ..... at 2s.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. if the amounts to be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Hongkong for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

By the Court,
ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

By 6th 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergere, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY;

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rp.
3 Do. Do. ..... 2s. 0d. "
On Demand ..... 1s. 11½d. "
On France 6 months' sight ..... frs. 2-56 cts. "
3 Do. Do. ..... " 2-53 " "
On Demand ..... " 2-50 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rup.
" " " 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" " " 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" " " 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" " " 1 do. ..... 2s. 0d. do.
" " " On demand ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
On France ..... frs. 2-56 cts. "
On Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar ..... frs. 2-50 cts. "

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the form of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negotiate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent 3 anm.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited, or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money should have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange viz.:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. "
" On demand ..... 1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "
Circular Notes for theuse of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Current Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 8th May 1863. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 4 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 3 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 2 months' sight ..... 1s. 11½d.
" 1 month's sight ..... 1s. 11½d.
" On demand ..... 1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Terms making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 8th May 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto on demand ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, less without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1863. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0d. do.
" On demand ..... } 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland do. .....
On Ireland do. .....
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and
upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
6 do. do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state explicitly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms.

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

MESSRS. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation as negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 7th May 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 4	Zoboah	Powell	Melbourne 20 Apr.
	Admiral Napier	Sharp	Mauritius 1 May.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
June 4	Patterson	Lamble	London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Barque *Admiral Napier*, from Mauritius.—MR. A. Schefile.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The Ship *North*, G. Brown, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Auchneagh*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Sir John Mandeville*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Zuleika*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Nurbuda*, for Penang and Singapore.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 4TH JUNE 1863.

For London.

Morayshire.—2 boxes Photographic Kit, Leckie and Co.; 500 bags Rapeseed, 750 cwt., Stoehr Prieger & Co.

Scotland—1 box Indian Condiment, John Connon; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Courjee Ludha; 65 bales Coir Yarn, 163 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

Wellington.—46 packages Orchilla Weed, 275 cwt., Ebjee Sewjee.

For Liverpool.

Lillies.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Sittaram Jetmull; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

Duncarin.—100 bales Cojton, 350 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

General Simpson.—700 bales Cotton, 2,450 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

South Carolina.—1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

North.—1 half bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Bacherdass Ambidass.

South.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Robinson and Co.; 500 bundles Country Galls, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Africana.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., B. H. Cama and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Khatesy Ragowjee.

Americana.—175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Jaynaron Dhunjee; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Varjeevun Vulubdass; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nagurdass Permanund.

Clifton Belle.—200 bundles Hemp, 175 cwt., Ramjee Lowjee; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 500 bundles Gall, 250 cwt., Virjee Samjee.

Sam Mendel.—600 bundles Sursee Seed, 300 cwt., Dewjee Muckany; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha.

Auchneagh.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Khatesy Megjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Pursotum Madowjee; 50 packages Linseed, 75 cwt.; 50 packages Opium Seed, 75 cwt., Runchoy Ludha; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursondass Megjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Cursondass Madewdass.

Thetis.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Pursotum Vulubdass; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Vusunjee Virjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cowasjee and Manockjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Madewjee Runchord.

Rajah of Cochin.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Luckmechund Nursy Sons; 800 bundles Rapeseed, 400 cwt., Gourdhundass Natrondass.

Forganhall.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

Ambrose.—1,400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

Sarawak.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., D. Bramhall and Co.

Bavelaw.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

Tim Whiffler.—330 bales Cotton, 1,155 cwt., B. Sazba and Co.; 920 bundles Gingelly Seed, 460 cwt., Tulla Morarjee; 111 bales Cotton, 502 bales cwt., Cursondass Madewdass.

Castilian.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Luckumsy Rowjee; 700 bales Cotton, 2,450 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

Morning Light.—500 bundles Sursee Seed, 250 cwt., Damjee Walljee and Co.

Douglas Castle.—800 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Zulieka.—500 bundles Galls, 250 cwt., Narrondass Odowjee.

Fleur de Lis.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Rennie Scovell and Co.

Venus.—107 bales Cotton, 374½ cwt., Gourdhun Pursotum; 800 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nusserwanjee Merwanjee.

Elphinstone.—90 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Runchojee Purshotum and Co.

King of Italy.—500 bundles Bhoyaing Seed, 250 cwt.; Khimjee Visram and Co.; 12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Broughton Hall.—180 bales Cotton, 630 cwt., M. and P. B. Colah and Co.; 65 bales Cotton, 227 cwt., Roognath Jugunath.

Bulwark.—285 bales Cotton, 997 cwt., Framjee, Sands and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Peter Muxwell.—100 packages Cloves, 120 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Henry Moore.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Manockjee and Muncherjee Hirjee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Vusunjee Jewraz.

For St. Thomas.

Baronet Family.—100 bags Linseed, 150 cwt., Fernandise.

For Havre.

Pudsy Dawson.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muthora Soorjee.

Mina.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Virjee Nursy and Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

	VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1.	Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2.	Coromandel	} Bombay Harbour.
3.	Dalhousie (in dock)	
4.	Goolanaz	
5.	Hugh Rose	
6.	Snake	
7.	Zenobia	
8.	Hornet (s) Daymas	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

985 Bucephalus, Black—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1191 Conway, C. Spence—W. Nicol &Co. (c. 1. May 11)
724 Morayshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co. (c. 1. May 29)
1047 Mystery, Stap—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. 1. May 23)
1107 Scotland, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. May 29)
784 Shannon, Hemsworth—Gaddum & Co.
535 Wellington, G. Ditchburn—Forbes & Co. (c. 1. April 29)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1559 Africana, Hatfield—Robinson & Co. (c. 1. May 6)
1127 Albion, Thompson. (c. 1. May 13)
862 Ambrose, Daniell—Souza Pinto & Co. (l. c. May 5
1046 Americana, Potts MacNee & Co. (c. 1. May 14)
680 Auchneagh, Prophet—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. 1. June 4)
1042 Bavelaw, Hughes—Souza Pinto & Co. (c. 1. April 29)
1180 Belle Isle, Babot—Stoehr, Priegar & Co.
551 Bolden Lawn, Robinson—Robinson & Co. (c. 1. May 6)
1246 British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. 1. May 13)
1459 Broughton Hall, W. Tale—Leckie & Co. (c. 1. April 23)
1832 Bulwark, Binmantyne—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. April 30)
1065 Castalian, Welburn—Coupland & Co. (c. 1. April 24)
1081 Clifton Belle, B. Bustin—Coupland & Co. (c. 1. May 19)
133 Crescent, English—F. Chambers. (c. 1. April 23)
1156 Culloden, Smith—Dirom Hunter & Co. (c. 1. April 29)
848 Dalhousie, Waugh—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. 1. May 21)
666 Douglas Castle—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. 1. May 12)
1303 Duncairn, Finlay—MacNee & Co. (c. 1. Mar. 30)
1540 Empire of Peace, J. Shaw—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. May 22)
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. May 14)
212 Excellent, Davies—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. May 13)
1986 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co. (l. c. May 5)
1194 Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co. (c. 1. May 30)
1699 Fergushall, Guthrie—Leckie & Co. (c. 1. May 29)
1121 General Simpson, Coxhead—R. Scovell & Co. (c. 1. April 13)
1349 Glee Maiden, Marshall—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. 1. May 28)
1549 Henry Fernie,—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c. 1. April 15)
1117 Henry Meaux—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. 1. April 27)
1596 John Lynn, Browning—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. May 16)
1763 John Stuart—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. 1. May 16)
1343 King of Italy, Marshall—Robinson & Co. (c. 1. Apr. 7)
1665 Lillies, Bell—Robinson & Co. (c. 1. May 4)
683 Lewchew, Sinclair—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. 1. June 1)
510 Margaret Blain, Ball—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
956 Masterson, T. Masson—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. May 27)
237 Morning Light, J. Gillies—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. June 1)
1114 Nagasaki, Wood—B. H. Cama & Co.
1231 North, Brown,—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c. 1. April 20)
1342 Oriental Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. Apr. 22)
493 Pharamond, W. H. Searl

CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

(Continued from Bombay Gazette of yesterday.)

THE IMPERIAL MANIFESTO OFFERING AN AMNESTY AND THE OPINION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT THEREON.

LORD NAPIER TO EARL RUSSELL.

St. Petersburgh, April 12, 1863.

MY LORD,—The official newspaper of this morning contains the inclosed Manifesto offering a free pardon to all parties who have been concerned in the recent insurrection in Poland, saving those who shall continue in arms after the 13th of May next. The only exceptions specified are persons guilty of other crimes, or such as have violated their military duty.

The maintenance of the institutions recently granted to Poland in all their integrity is promised, and the Emperor reserves to himself the duty of developing those institutions hereafter in conformity with the wants of the times and the country.

A separate Ukaze offers a similar amnesty to parties engaged in the disorders within the boundaries of the Western Governments of Russia. From the phraseology of the Decree some doubt might arise as to whether the proffered amnesty be intended to apply to those who have already been delivered over to justice, or only to those who are still in arms, and who may come in before the expiration of the term of grace. One of my colleagues informs me, however, that he knows from competent authority that the amnesty is intended to apply to both classes alike.

The Imperial Manifesto is conceived in a tone of humanity and clemency which is congenial to the character of the Emperor; a religious physiognomy is given to it, which we are familiar with in Russian documents of State; the sense of it is undoubtedly consistent with the interests of the Imperial Cabinet and with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government. We may regret that the discontents in Poland are simply referred to the instigations of foreign or exiled revolutionary agents—a statement which cannot be sincere, even on the part of the most zealous Russian; and that no mention is made of the military recruitment, which was the proximate provocation of the late revolt. The Russian Government might have used a bolder sincerity with advantage; they might have avowed an error which they feel, and have promised a remedy which they have in view.

This act of mercy has been appropriately promulgated on Easter Sunday. How far it has been prompted by the expectation of foreign intervention, I am not able to affirm with confidence. I am inclined to think that it may have been accelerated by such apprehensions, but it is also plainly consistent with policy, as well as with the benevolent disposition of the Sovereign.—I have, &c.

NAPIER

IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

St. Petersburgh, March 31—April 11-12.

Since the first news of the disturbances which have taken place in the Kingdom of Poland, we have fellowed the impulse of our heart in declaring that we did not consider the Polish nation responsible for an agitation which is, above all, fatal to herself. We have attributed it alone to external influences, that have long been brought to bear upon the country by certain parties who have contracted, during the long years of an adventurous life, habits of disorder, of violence, and of obscure plots, which have perverted in them the noble sentiments of love for humanity, and even inspired the idea of sullying by crime the honour of the nation.

These manifestations of another age, long since condemned by the judgment of history, are no longer in accordance with the spirit of our epoch. The object of the present generation should be to establish the welfare of the country, not by torrents of blood, but by the means of peaceful progress.

This is the object we have had in view when, trusting in the Divine protection, we made before God and our conscience the vow to consecrate our life to the happiness of our subjects.

But, in order to accomplish to its full extent this vow, which we shall always hold sacred, we need the assistance of all honest men who are sincerely devoted to their country, and who show their devotion not by interested calculations or criminal attempts, but by the maintenance of the public tranquillity under the protection of the laws.

In our solicitude for the future welfare of the country, we are ready to consign to oblivion all past acts of rebellion. Therefore, ardently desiring to put a stop to an effusion of blood, as useless as it is regrettable, we grant a free pardon to all those of our subjects in the Kingdom implicated in the late troubles who have not incurred the responsibility of other crimes or misdemeanours committed on service in the ranks of our army, and who may, before the 13th May, lay down their arms and return to their allegiance.

It is upon us that the duty devolves of preserving the country from the recurrence of these turbulent agitations, and to inaugurate a new era of its political life. This can only commence by a rational organisation of the local administrative autonomy as a basis for the whole edifice.

We have already laid the foundations in the institutions granted by us to the Kingdom, but in our sincere regret the result has not had the opportunity of being submitted to the test of experience, in consequence of the instigations which have subsisted chimerical delusions for those conditions of public order without which no reform is possible.

Whilst continuing at present to maintain these institutions in their integrity, we reserve it to ourselves, when they shall have been proved by experience, to proceed to their further development in accordance with the requirements of the time and of the country. It is only by confidence in our intentions that the Kingdom of Poland will be able to efface the traces of the present evils, and to advance surely towards the destiny which our solicitude assigns it. We invoke the divine assistance that we may be permitted to accomplish that which we have ever considered to be our mission.

ALEXANDER.

St. Petersburgh, March 31, 1863.

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD NAPIER.

Foreign Office, April 24, 1862.

SIR,—I have received and laid before the Queen your Excellency's despatch of the 12th instant, inclosing a copy of a Manifesto on Polish affairs issued by the Emperor of Russia on the 31st March—12th April.

Her Majesty's Government have carefully and anxiously considered the contents of this document in the hope to find in it the germ of a restoration of peace, and a hope of good government to Poland.

I have to make to you the following remarks as the result of their deliberations.

An Amnesty may lay the foundation of peace in two cases:—

1. If the insurgents have been thoroughly defeated, and are only waiting for a promise of pardon to enable them to return to their homes.

2. If the amnesty is accompanied with such ample promises of the redress of the grievances which gave occasion to the insurrection, as to induce the insurgents to think that their object is attained.

It is clear that the first of these cases is not that of the present insurrection.

It is not put down; it is, on the contrary, rather more extensive than it was a few weeks ago.

Let us, then, examine the amnesty with reference to the second of the supposed cases.

The Emperor, referring to the institutions which he has conferred ("octroyées") on the Kingdom of Poland, says:—

"En maintenant encore aujourd'hui ces institutions dans leur intégrité, nous nous réservons, lorsqu'elles auront été éprouvées dans la pratique, de procéder à leur développement ultérieur selon les besoins du temps et ceux du pays."*

This promise can hardly be satisfactory to the Poles. For it must be observed with regard to the institutions already given, that it was during their existence that 2,000 young men were seized arbitrarily in the night, and condemned to serve as soldiers in the Russian army in defiance of justice, and even in violation of the Law of 1859, so recently enacted. So that it is evident no security would be obtained by submitting again to the same laws. With those institutions in full force and vigour, innocent men might be imprisoned as criminals, or condemned to serve as soldiers, or banished to distant countries, without a trial, without publicity, without a guarantee whatever.

As to the promise held out for the future, it must be observed that it is made to depend on the practical working of these institutions, and on the wants of the time and of the country.

The first of these conditions alone destroys all reasonable hope of the fulfilment of this promise. For the practicle working of the institutions hitherto given, depends on the co-operation of native Poles of property and character as Members of the Council of State, and of Provincial and Municipal Assemblies. But the recent conduct of the Russian Government in Poland has deprived them of the confidence of all Poles of this description, and forced all such Poles to withdraw from the bodies in which their functions were to be exercised.

There are wanting, therefore, in this Imperial Manifesto, the first element of success, namely, a guarantee of security on the one side, and the feeling of trust and confidence on the other.

In a despatch of Lord Durham, then Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, dated in August 1832, Lord Durham says,—"There has long been a jealousy, nay hatred, existing between the Russians and Poles." Her Majesty's Government had hoped that the present Emperor, by raising the social position of his Russian, and securing the political freedom of his Polish, subjects, might have united both by the link of loyal attachment to the throne.

This hope has been unfortunately disappointed, and it is with great pain that her Majesty's Government observed that the feelings of hatred between Russians and Poles have not in the lapse of thirty years been softened or modified.

The present amnesty does not appear likely to diminish the intensity of the insurrection, or give any solid security to the most moderate of Polish patriots.—I am, &c.

RUSSELL.

* Translation.—"In maintaining, at this day, these institutions in their integrity, we reserve to ourselves whenever they shall have been practically tried, to proceed to their further development, in accordance with the requirements of the age and of the country."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

(Special Telegrams for the Bombay Gazette.)

HONGKONG THROUGH KEDGEREE.

HONGKONG, 16th *May*.

Patna 620.
Malwa 670.
Both Markets firm. Slight demand.
Bill 238 per 100 dlrs.

NEWS LETTERS.

SURAT, 2nd *June* 1863.

Yesterday evening an entertainment was given to the whole station of Surat, by Meer Jaffir Ally Khan Bahadoor, in honor of the Hon. A. B. Warden, on his departure for the High Court of Bombay. During Mr. Warden's residence of two years in the Surat Zilla, he has won the respect and friendship of many of the inhabitants, both Native and European; and the entertainment given by the richest and most influential gentleman in the place was accompanied by every mark of respect to the principal guest, and, through him, to all the station, and was conducted in a style which could not fail to gratify every one.

Meer Jaffir Ally is an educated gentleman, has visited England several times, and is far above the prejudices of his nation; he understands and appreciates English manners and customs, as all the ladies who were present at the Palace on Monday must have felt, as they experienced nothing of the crowding and intrusive curiosity which so often makes our English ladies shrink from attending any entertainment given by natives of this country. Carriages were sent for the ladies; on nearing the house, gunners with flambeaus—hurkaras—met the carriages, and conducted them under the gateway, over which was a transparency, with the words "Farewell to the Honorable Mr. Justice Warden." The effect on entering was very oriental and tasteful, white and colored lamps, festoons of flowers, Arab spearmen lining either side of the drive, and fountains playing, led to the house, the English part of which shone a blaze of welcome from every window. In the lower verandah Meer Jaffir Ally met his guests, and conducted them up the staircase of his profusely ornamented house, and on the arrival of Mr. Warden and his guest, (for the occasion,) General Sir Charles Von Straubenzie, music expressed a more demonstrative welcome.

"Silver sticks in waiting," with long silver maces, and red garments, with many other attendants well drilled and principally in red, moved silently about and formed a striking contrast to the host who was robed in simple white, his sole ornament a gold embroidered turban, and buttons of clustered diamonds of great brilliancy. He presided at his own table with his principal guest on his right, at one end his son-in-law the Nawab of Baila, whose white dress was somewhat more profusely ornamented with gold, but in equally good taste, and at the other end his English Secretary and Interpreter, Lootfellah Khan, the well-known author of the Autobiography of Lootfellah. His plain white dress was without ornament, beyond that of a grey beard and a countenance marked by intelligence. The dinner was furnished with ice and champagne, and a mixture of English and native dishes; and when the guests re-assembled in the drawing rooms, many and various contrivances were found for their amusement, such as self-acting pianos, a billiard table, various musical boxes, and pieces of French machinery with moving figures, which served to dispose people in pleasant groups. After the usual presentation of scents, pan-sooparee, and flowers, all dispersed, each one—no less than the principal guest—gratified by the reception they had met with, many with feelings of regret that it might be long before they should again meet a friend whose kindness and hospitality has become a proverb in Surat.

Mr. Warden intends to leave Surat in the *Johnstone Castle* on Friday for Bombay.

MERCARA, COORG, 16th *May* 1863.

THE prognostication of the oldest inhabitant, regarding the weather has been verified, and we have had bright hot days with but few showers of rain up to the 12th instant, since when it has been looking quite monsoonish. Some few jungles have been burnt off, but the burns have not been very good though better perhaps than what was expected from the unseasonable quantity of rain that fell last month. The great drawback at the present time is the general want of labour in the district. Mysore coolies invariably returning to their villages at this season of the year to plant their raggy crop, after which they come back, but during this interval Estates get very weedy, as this alternating sunshine and rain causes extraordinary growth, and ill weeds spring up apace. The Hawlut duty on Coffee for the Official year just closed, is, I hear, as much as half a lac of rupees, shewing an increase on the preceding year of about eleven and a half thousand rupees. This too with a comparatively bad crop. The export of the berry from the district would be about 2,500 tons. It seems that "this favored little spot" has a good many correspondents, for I see that both the *Madras Times*, and *Daily News* contain accounts of Coorg and its inhabitants. The correspondent of the "News" endeavours to contradict the statement of the writer of "a holiday in Coorg" regarding the propensity to drink among the people, but has not made much by it. That the crime of drunkenness is on the increase, is not only stated but shown in the last Administration Report by the large increase in the revenue derived from Abkarry—and the state of the people, Coorgs and all, at evenings on Shandy days will give occular demonstration that no end of drams must have been imbibed. The Coorgs too, are not only given to low, cunning and lying, but are very indolent, that is, they will not work unless it is a matter of necessity. I have seen them roaming through jungles with their old matchlocks in their hands, or seated listlessly under a tree watching the perambulations of a few cattle. There is no rivalry or competition among them—the barest necessaries of life, with a stimulant, suffices for them. Although stalwart men, and manly in their bearing, there is nothing in the whole life of a Coorg to interest one. The Survey party have commenced their work, beginning with Major Martin's Estate in Mercara. There seems to have been a good deal of mismanagement about this survey. The men were here, but were delayed for a month or more, in consequence of their not having brought any instruments with them—and now again as the monsoon will set in their work will be very much retarded, as an accurate survey cannot well be made in pouring rain—in fact, the season was wrongly chosen for commencing a survey. The return Cricket match between the Officers and Planters was commenced, but owing to a few days rain was not completed. The Planters played very well indeed, and it was confidently expected that they would have won, had the game been played out.

I am very sorry to inform you that Cholera is rather prevalent at Frazerpett. The superintendent's child took it there, but was brought in here soon, and is now happly out of danger, but one of Captain Taylor's peons died of the disease. Dysentery and diarrhœa too are rather prevalent in Coorg at present, and a few cases of fever have also occurred, but it is to be hoped that the approaching monsoon will drive away all these diseases from "this favored little spot."—*Neilgherry Escelsior, May* 23.

LOCAL.

HIGH COURT.—The recess on the Original Jurisdiction side of the High Court having terminated yesterday, the Court will resume its sitting to-day.

THE RAINS.—A heavy fall of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning took place last night. As the cotton merchants have not heeded the certain indications of the approach of the rains, they will now, we fear, be great sufferers, as a very large amount of cotton is still out of doors.

THE Mortuary Return for the week ending the 3rd instant shows a very decided improvement in the health of the Island, being 332 deaths to 410 of the preceding week; amongst the Europeans but one death occurred, and that from cholera, which is on the increase being 24 to 18 of last week. A great decrease in the number of deaths is seen in cases of fever, which are 164 to 193 of last return; diseases of the nervous system 7 to 19 of last week, respiratory system 12 to 21 and of the alimentary system 24 to 41. The number of cases "still born" is higher than usual, being 11.

The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

		PARSEES.	
EUROPEANS.		Fever	6
Fever	0	Cholera	0
Cholera	1	Other diseases	7
Other diseases	0		
INDO-EUROPEANS.		JEWS.	
Fever	0	Fever	0
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Other diseases	2	Other diseases	0
HINDOOS.		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Fever	108	Fever	1
Cholera	15	Cholera	5
Measles	20	Other diseases	
Other diseases	184		
MUSSULMANS.		NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
Fever	47	Fever	2
Cholera	3	Cholera	0
Measles	4	Other diseases	2
Other diseases	20		

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Last Week,	Aver. of past 10 years.
Small-pox	49	14
Cholera	24	66
Measles	24	7
Fever	164	141
Nervous system	7	12
Vascular system	1	1
Respiratory system	12	23
Alimentary system	24	31
Cachexy	20	21
Accidents	7	3
Other diseases	0	6
Total	332	325

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 4th June 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Cloudy and sultry.
KURRACHEE.—Fair S. W.
SURAT.—Cloudy and sultry.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—An Inquest was held yesterday, at the second Marine Battalion Lane to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of a Hindoo named Rama. From the evidence of one Gungoo Rama, a labourer, it appeared that the deceased was employed as a labourer in the building of a house at Mandvee. On the morning of Wednesday last at about eight o'clock he and the deceased went to their work as usual. They were engaged on the building during the day. Nothing particular occurred until five o'clock P. M., when witness was at work on the ground floor and the deceased was on the fourth story. The deceased came down from the fourth to the third story, and went to a window, on the sill of which he sat. But a minute afterwards when witness was engaged with his work he heard a fall. He looked about, and found the deceased lying on his left side in the lane, outside and below the window. He was then insensible. He gave him water and the deceased regained his senses. He found that the deceased had broken his left arm and wrist. The deceased was conveyed to Bapojee Burjorjee, the bone-setter who applied medicine to the injuries, but the deceased died at seven P.M. of the same day.

VIRDICT,—"Accidental death, by a fall from a window."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—JUNE 4, 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE PEARSON CASE AGAIN.—Mr. Henry Pearson, the Master Blacksmith of H. M.'s Bombay Marine Dockyard, attended to answer a summons calling on him to shew cause why he had neglected to pay two instalments of forty rupees each for the months of April and May, being an award made by this Court for the maintenance of the Nawab Saheb's daughter, Miss Kate Pearson, a full report of which case appeared in the *Gazette* of the 2nd of March last.

The Magistrate having asked the defendant if he was ready to pay the amount, agreeably with the Court's award, and being answered in the negative, told him, that as plenty of time had been allowed, and much indulgence shewn him to no purpose, a distress warrant would now be issued, and in default of sufficient assets to meet the claim against him, he would be committed to jail.

The defendant, who has taken a legal opinion in this case, then left the Court.

MR. FRETWELL'S CASE.—Mr. Vanse Fretwell again appeared before the Court to answer the charge preferred against him by Messrs. Brustall & Co. for breach of trust.

Mr. Verral attended for the prosecution.

Mr. Crawford for the defendant.

As no evidence had been adduced for the prosecution, the Magistrate said that the case, as it could not go on in its present state, must be dismissed or stand over.

Mr. Verral requested that it might stand over, as its hearing had already been twice postponed to suit the convenience of the defendant.

Mr. Crawford strongly objected to this, and said as his client's character would suffer materially by the case being ordered to stand over, and as there was not the slightest foundation for the prosecution, he begged that the charge might be dismissed.

His Worship explained that the charge could at any time be resumed, if there was a sufficient amount of evidence to support it, and after some further discussion the charge was dismissed.

BOUND OVER TO KEEP THE PEACE.—M. Fagan, an European, appeared to answer a charge preferred against him by Agnes Fagan, an Eurasian, for using towards her threatening language, which placed her in bodily fear.

Agnes Fagan, the complainant stated that she was the wife of the defendant. On Thursday last he met her on the road, when he asked her if she was going to live with him. She enquired if he had a home to take her to, and the reply was in the negative; she therefore refused to accompany him, whereupon he called her all sorts of names and threatened to take her life.

The defendant denied the charge and said, he had every reason to believe, and it was his firm conviction, that the complainant, his wife, was living in adultery with "Darkey Smith," an hotel keeper of some notoriety, who a few weeks since preferred a similar charge against a man to that of which he himself is now accused.

His Worship informed the prisoner that if he had proofs to support his assertion, that the New Penal Code would punish this offence, and he could proceed accordingly. It would be unnecessary for him, however, to call witnesses to disprove his wife's assertion, as she had sworn he had threatened her, and in such cases protection was afforded to the complainant. He, the defendant, would therefore have to enter into his own recognizances of two hundred rupees, to keep the pence for six calendar months.

NOT GUILTY.—Sewa Ramjee, a Hindoo, who stands charged with stealing seven rupees in cash, the property of Rama Shamrao, a Custom House Peon was again placed at the bar.

From the evidence in this case it appeared that prosecutor and defendant were sleeping in a boat together, and the former on awakening missed the money from his pocket, whereupon he caused the prisoner to be seized, when seven rupees were found in his pocket. The prosecutor in cross-examination admitted he had no marks on the money. A fisherman and boy were in the boat and they were searched, but nothing was found on them. There were no other witnesses.

Mr. William Henry Glasgow Dunlop deposed,—I am Deputy Commissioner of Police and J. P., I remember last Saturday morning about one P.M., the prisoner was brought on board the *Taptee* charged with stealing seven rupees from the prosecutor. He said in Hindostanee, "*Hum leea, dana ka hai.*" The witness said he was quite sure he said that, and that prisoner was not silent. He remembered the prisoner's face quite well

The prisoner said if the prosecutor and he came in the same boat, if he had taken his money would he have kept it, having had ample time to dispose of it. The money he had borrowed and it was not the prosecutor's at all.

There being no means of identifying the rupees, the prisoner was discharged.

FORGERY.—Ragowjee Ruttonsee, who stands charged with forgery was again placed at the bar when the following additional evidence was taken.

Mr. Ardaseer Framjee deposed,—I am the Secretary to the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company. I have lately returned to Bombay from a tour in the N. W. Provinces. I know the prisoner Ragojee Ruttonsee, he was employed by our firm to land goods and convey them to our Mill house at Parell. On the 14th of May 1862, I gave the prisoner in notes and cash two thousand one hundred and seventy-two rupees four annas and ten pies to clear the goods mentioned in the document marked A, from the Custom House in Bombay. A few days after that I saw the goods mentioned in this paper A, coming into our Mill house at Parell. I asked the prisoner for the receipt for the aforesaid amount for the duty paid at the Custom House. He said the receipt could not be obtained in a short time from the Custom House, and I did not obtain the receipt until the end of July or beginning of August, when the prisoner gave the document A, into my hand, saying "this is the receipt". I looked at it and believing it to be correct, handed it over to my clerk Mr. Shapoorjee Framjee, who endorsed it, and it was placed among our vouchers. Mr. Shapoorjee Framjee has left Bombay for England. I charge the prisoner with embezzling the aforesaid sum of two thousand one hundred and seventy-two rupees four annas and ten pies, but I do not wish to proceed against the prisoner, on the charge of embezzlement until he has been tried on the charge of forgery, as I am so advised by my Solicitor and instructed by my directors.

Gunput Luximan, a peon in the service of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company corroborated the statement of the foregoing witness as regards the payment of the money to the prisoner.

The prisoner who reserved his defence, was then warned in the usual manner, and fully committed to take his trial for forgery, at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Shamjee Gopaljee who stands charged with the embezzlement of goods of the value of eleven thousand rupees, the property of Nanjea Damodhur, was again placed at the bar.

Mr. Shivsunker defended the prisoner.

Nanjea Damodhur, cross-examined by Mr. Shivsunker.—Prisoner is not my partner. I had dealings with him previously but not now, he had sent some goods to Zanzibar. I was his agent there. This was about a year and a half ago, he sent me six or seven letters while I was at Zanzibar and with each there were goods sent. I had no partnership with prisoner in these goods. Prisoner was at Zanzibar while I was there. I sent, in partnership with prisoner, ivory from Zanzibar to Cutch but not to Bombay, that partnership account is not settled; before applying for the warrant to apprehend prisoner I asked him to adjust that account. Cooverjee Wullubdass is my agent and he is in the employ of Government. As my agent at Zanzibar he remits ivory from Zanzibar to Mandvee Cutch to my account, he never remitted any to Bombay until now. He has written to me about the remittances to Mandvee, as also to Bombay, but he the defendant has that letter. I have letters from Cooverjee Wullubdass about remittances sent to Mandvee on my account, it was a letter prisoner shewed me the day after his arrival and not a list of articles. My muccadum's name is Moorar; prisoner did not deliver to him some of the goods on my account. The cloves, dollars, and guineas to the value of two thousand rupees which I saw prisoner land and deliver to Gopaljee Kuttoo were my property.

The case was then adjourned until Monday next.

HOONDEE ON UNSTAMPED PAPER.—Jynorroyen Dhunraz was charged with having received payment of a hoondee or a letter of credit drawn on unstamped paper, contrary to the provisions of Section III. of Act X of 1862.

Mr. Vishwuntrao Bulwant, a Stamp vendor stated, that the hoondee was sent down from Neemuch.

The defendant pleaded guilty, and stated that he was not aware that the letter required a stamp. The hoondee bore his signature. He received two thousand rupees upon it, and it was not stamped.

His Worship fined the defendant fifty rupees.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—4TH JUNE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THE PSEUDO NAWAB OF SAVANOOR.—A CURIOUS CASE OF CHEATING.—Dawoodkhan Caderkhan, Jeykisson Hurdeo, Mahomedkhan Oosmankhan and Roostum Alikhan Sittarkhan, were again placed at the bar, charged with cheating, and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of some gold ornaments of the value of about four thousand four hundred and forty-one rupees, two annas and six pies, the property of a Marwady named Bydroodeen Bhickhunchund.

The further hearing of this case was resumed this day, when the following additional evidence was taken.

Lalchund Bhickhunchund deposed, — I am the brother of the prosecutor in this case, Bydroodeen. I am in his service as kiladar or cash-keeper in his shop near Mombadavee. I live with him in the same house. I know the prisoner Dawoodkhan. I have known him about two years. I knew him by the name of Hyderali. He was in the habit of coming to our shop. I also knew the prisoner No. 2, Jeykisson Hurdeo. We call him Jeykisson Kurwa. He is the agent of the firm of Jeytmull Mooleedhur. I know the prisoners Nos. 3 and 4, Mahomedkhan and Roostum Alikhan by sight. I recollect on the fifth or sixth of Vysack Vud (eighth or ninth April), about four o'clock in the afternoon, the prisoner No. 3, Mahomedkhan, brought to our shop a phaeton with one horse. He represented that he was the Chopdar of the Nawab of Savanoor, and that he had brought the carriage to take my brother to visit the Nawab. The prosecutor drove away in the phaeton and I remained in the shop. In an hour my brother returned wearing a shawl which he had not taken with him. Two days afterwards, the prisoner, No. 1, Dawoodkhan came to our shop. He came at about eleven o'clock. I heard him tell the prosecutor that the Nawab Saheb had sent him for some finger rings. On the 19th of April, at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon the prisoner Dawoodkhan was at our shop. By order of my brother I accompanied him to the Nawab. I took with me the box and six rings now produced. There were then nine rings in the box. I accompanied him to Camateepoora. He took me to a large house in a lane leading into third Camateepoora. He took me up-stairs into the Dewankhana on the first floor. The house was handsomely furnished. He introduced me to a man sitting on a couch and richly dressed as the Nawab Saheb. The man now present (Gowsekhan) is the person he presented to us as the Nawab Saheb. The prisoner No. 3, Mahomedkhan, was in the room as Chopdar; and the prisoner No. 4, Roostumalikhan, was near the room door with a shawl over his arm. I sat on a chair near the Nawab and shewed him my rings. He selected six of them, and handed them over to the prisoner, Dawoodkhan. I left the box, and put the other three rings in my pocket. I then returned home. Three or four days afterwards, when the prisoner, Dawoodkhan, was at our shop, I heard my brother ask him to pay for the rings. He said that the Nawab expected hoondees, and that when they arrived, he would pay for the rings. On Vysack Sud the eighth or ninth (26th or 27th April), the prisoner Dawoodkhan was at our shop. I saw him deliver to my brother four hoondies for one thousand rupees each. The hoondies now shewn to me marked A, B, C, and D, are the same. I read the hoondies, and saw that they were drawn by Tullukchund Ramnath of Dharwar upon the prisoner No. 2 Jeykisson Hurdeo, the agent of Jeythmul Mooriedhur. On the 14th of Vysack Sood, (Friday the 2nd May) about 11 or 12 o'clock, the prisoner Dawoodkhan was at our shop. By desire of the prosecutor, I accompanied him to the Nawab's house. I took with me the pearl necklace now produced. I shewed it to the Nawab Sahib. He nodded his approval, and handed it over to the prisoner Dawoodkhan. I then returned home. On the two or three following days, I do not recollect the days of the month, I saw the prosecutor deliver to the prisoner Dawoodkhan the other articles now produced, with some other articles which have not been recovered. The hoondies in question have not been paid by the prisoner, No. 2, Jeykisson. He did not pay them because, as I heard him say, that he had not received proper advice from Dharwar. They were afterwards discovered to be forgeries. On Thursday the 24th May, about seven o'clock in the morning, when I was at my shop, I saw the man, who had called himself the Nawab, brought there by Acbar Ali Subedar and other police officers. The prosecutor and I accompanied them to the Mazagon Police office. I saw the Subedar search some boxes there, in which he found the six finger rings now produced, also the pearl necklace and ear ornaments; the gold bracelet, and the piece of chintz now before me. I afterwards saw the pair of shawls and the two gold neck chains now produced found in the box of the prisoner Jeykisson.

Cross-examined by the prisoner No. 1, Dawood Khan.—The articles were sold to the prisoner Dawoodkhan on account of the Nawab. I have received no cash payment on account of these goods. The hoondies should have been paid after the expiration of the time mentioned in them. The prisoner No. 1, on Jeyst Vud the first (4th May) made to us a payment of five hundred rupees. After the hoondies were presented, we advanced to the prisoner Dawoodkhan on account of Nawab two hundred and eighteen rupees.

The prisoners were remanded to Jail until Saturday the 6th instant.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.—Luckmeedass Dhurumsey and Oomersy Jeetha, were placed at the bar, the former was charged with stealing one gold watch and a gold chain of the aggregate value of two hundred and forty rupees, the property of one Khetsee Premjee, and the latter with receiving the same knowing them to have been stolen.

Mr. Prentis defended the prisoners.

Khetsee Premjee, on being duly sworn, stated,—He was a cloth merchant and kept his shop in the market. He knew the prisoner Luckmeedass Dhurumsee. On Monday last, he was at Walkeshwar. At about twelve o'clock of that day when he was in his front room up-stairs, he took the watch and chain from his pocket, and hung them on a nail in the wall. There were present on the occasion the prisoner No. 1, prosecutor's brother, and three other persons. Those persons were not then in the room. Prosecutor was alone when he took the watch from his pocket and hung it up. Witness saw the Marwadi (prisoner) and the other persons were sitting on the floor playing at cards when the prisoner came into the room; and sat down close to them. At about four o'clock they ceased playing cards and two persons left the house. He observed that the prisoner Luckmidass was not then there. They all went down-stairs together and in two or four minutes, the prosecutor returned up-stairs with his brother Mowjee. He then missed the watch and chain. Witness immediately sent for a policeman, and reported the theft to him. On Wednesday the 3rd June instant, about two o'clock in the afternoon, in consequence of information he received he attended at the Mazagon Police Office, where a police officer shewed him the watch and chain. Witness saw the prisoner No. 2 in custody at the Mazagon Police Office.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further investigation until Monday next, the eighth instant.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—A Hindoo named Dyall Kalla, was brought up, charged with having obtained thirty rupees, by false pretences, from one Jaitha Parpia on Tuesday the 2nd instant.

From the evidence of the prosecutor Jaitha a pawnbroker, it appeared that on Tuesday last at about seven P.M. while he was in his shop alone, the prisoner came there and produced the waist chain before him, and asked him to advance him thirty rupees upon it. Witness received it in pledge. The prisoner himself wrote the entry in a book, and said that he would redeem it in five or seven days, and went away. When the prosecutor received the ornament, he was busy with his accounts and did not examine it closely. When he examined the ornament he found that it was not silver, but copper-plated. He immediately gave information to the police and prisoner was arrested at about eight o'clock of the same night.

The prisoner urged in his defence that this was a false charge preferred against him by the prosecutor.

The Magistrate found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION SIDE.

Friday, 5th June 1863.

The Court will sit this day at half-past 11 o'clock for hearing Motions and the following Plea Side Causes on the late Supreme Court File.

5 Sheriffkhan Canjee *vs.* Carsetjee Hormusjee Buttewalla. (For enquiry of damages.)

13 Kessowjee Lalljee heir, &c. *vs.* Johareemull Dulsookroy.

2 Luckmeechund Munneeram and others *vs.* Danmul Bhadurmul and another.

3 Alladinbhoy Habibhoy *vs.* Doolub Pittamber.

4 Hurgopall Premsookdass *vs.* Wittuldass Munguljee.

Plaints will be received as usual by the sitting Judge in Chambers on and after this day, at half-past ten o'clock.

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

Bombay, High Court House, Fort, 5th June 1863.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Thursday, 4th June 1863.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Sayboobae widow vs. Deva Dya.

Mr. Nesserwanjee for plaintiff.

Mr. Connon for defendant.

The plaintiff is a fisherwoman and the defendant a Marwaree pawnbroker. The summons stated the action to be for the recovery of Rs. 341-10 as. being the amount had and received by defendant to the use and on account of the plaintiff as the balance due by the former on a mortgage deed executed by plaintiff to him in August 1862 for a sum of Rs. 1,000. The plaintiff's allegation was that the mortgaged her house to defendant for the sum of Rs. 1,000 which the latter promised to pay; that she executed a bond accordingly, and the defendant paid her Rs. 658 in consideration thereof, promising to pay the balance afterwards, that she gave a receipt in full, but never received the balance which she now sought by this action to obtain.

In defence, Mr. Connon put in the bond as estoppel of the claim, and which cannot legally be impeached by a plea of inadequate or want of consideration.

Mr. Nesserwanjee urged that defendant had practised a fraud upon his client by holding back the balance of consideration.

Mr. Connon replied, that if there was a fraud, plaintiff had her remedy in an Equity Court, but not in this Court, and in this way.

The judge agreed with Mr. Connon and suggested a nonsuit, which Mr. Nesserwanjee elected, alleging that he would proceed against the defendant in a Criminal Court for fraud.—*Nonsuit elected.* Counsels costs certified.

Temoolsha Eduljee vs. Jeevunbai widow.

Mr. Keir for plaintiff.

Mr. Hormusjee for defendant.

Mr. Keir stated that this was an action of ejectment brought to recover possession of a room of the assessed value of Rs. 350, occupied by defendant in plaintiff's house. The plaintiff and defendant were brother and sister. The whole of the house, one room of which was sought to be recovered by plaintiff, belonged to their father Edaljee Hormusjee Gandy who died some time ago in Bangalore, leaving behind him plaintiff, his only son, and three daughters, and devising the house, among other things, to plaintiff. Plaintiff was then a minor and was absent from Bombay until lately, and had never personally been in possession of the house. His agents, however, were in possession of the house, and they had let defendant have possession of one of the rooms, which she now claimed as her own and would not deliver it up to the plaintiff.

Mr. Hormusjee raised a technical objection that the case was out of the jurisdiction of the Court, inasmuch as the value of the property in question exceeded Rs. 500.

Mr. Keir examined Mr. Rundall, a surveyor, and the plaintiff, but their evidence failed to prove that the property was worth less than Rs. 500. The defendant challenged to mortgage it for Rs. 700.

His Honor ordered the cause to be struck out, as being out of his jurisdiction.

Mr. Hormusjee applied for his costs, which His Honor refused to allow as he had no jurisdiction in the matter.

(BEFORE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, ESQ.)

Sittaram Crustnajee Fatuck vs. Anundrow Venayek.

The plaintiff, who is a clerk in the Money School, sought to recover from the defendant, an articled clerk to Mr. Tyabjee, Solicitor, the sum of Rs. 3, being the value of an English Dictionary sold by him to the latter. He swore to having sold the book to the defendant in the presence of two or three persons, and to having been put off when he demanded payment from the latter. His evidence was supported by witness in the main points, though they differed as to minor matters. The defendant, on the other hand, positively swore that he never purchased the dictionary nor any other book from the plaintiff, but he had no witnesses to establish his negative assertion. His Honor said the evidence was extremely unsatisfactory to his mind, and expressed his regret that young men of education like the parties in the cause should have condescended to reckless swearing, for, it was clear that either the plaintiff or the defendant had deliberately perjured himself, though plaintiff's evidence seemed to be the most reliable. Under the circumstances he entered a *verdict for the defendant.*

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND SANITARY REPORT OF INSPECTION VISIT TO NORTH CANARA.

I LANDED at Sudasheogur on 25th December, and from thence went on by boat, touching at Anjidiva visiting Tudree, Mirjan, Coompta, and Honore. I then went to Gairsopa by the Sheravuttee and by the ghat road to the falls of that river at Korkana, and onward by Sidapoor Teeaglee, Sircy, Sonda, Yelapoor, Bagawuttee, Sambranee, Hullial, and Juglepet to Soopa, and I left the Canara districts on 21st January to return to Belgaum.

The portion of Canara which is now annexed to the Bombay Presidency lies between N. Lat. 14° 3′ and 15° 31′, and E. Long. 74° and 75° 10′. At its North part it has a breadth of forty miles, which increases southward to sixty, but opposite to Honore it is indented by the Mysore territory, and suddenly diminishes in breadth, and from thence gradually narrows until at its South it is but ten miles wide.

On its West it has a sea coast of 76 miles from Alvagaddo to Golamelly at the North, where the Portuguese territory begins; that territory occupies the strip of land, from twenty to twenty-five miles wide, that lies between the sea and the ghat line of the Soopa talooka. Canara has the zillahs of Belgaum and Dhar

and boat-builders, and for about a third of the way from thence to Conay there are outlying scattered houses belonging to Kooreebagh, in enclosures shaded with Cashew-nut and Calophyllum Inophyllum trees. Along the sea beach there is a line of low sand hillocks, covered with coarse grasses, and the goat's foot Ipomœa. From Conay eastward to the base of the spur of hill one plain is about one mile deep, and here I understand it is intended to lay out the ground for building.

There were watercourses for irrigation which were still flowing at the end of December, giving indication that the supply of water was abundant, and between Conay and Aliguddee there was a stream running from the hill. At Beitkul there was a small spring, and there were several wells in the laterite yielding good water, but from the hardness of the granite of the heights on either hand and the small extent of softer rock between, the supply must be expected to be limited; and from the conformation of the surface there is room for apprehension that unless there be a well-devised system of drainage, and the most careful attention to municipal and private conservancy, when the slopes are fully built upon, there will be contamination of the water by foul soakage and by surface washing in the rains. On the south shore of the promontory from Beitkul to Beingay there is plenty of water, said to be good, in the wells, and when I passed over the ground the irrigation streams were flowing freely from the hills.

The gorge at Beitkul is only two hundred and fifty yards wider, yet there is but a small extent of building ground, and it is nearly cut off from the sea breezes, except during the S. W. monsoon, while from the direction of the opening in the hill, the N. E. wind might be expected to blow through it with some force. At Conay there is a frontage westward to the bay, so that it is open to the sea breezes, but the high hills that partially encircle the plain behind might be expected to diminish their strength.

The ground about Conay being so low there will be difficulty in carrying out so efficient a drainage as ought to be required in every town, and as this low ground is clayey, the evils of a retentive soil as site for houses ought to be abated by filling in with a more absorbent material and building on high basements.

There are but scanty data from which to ascertain the comparative salubrity of Beitkul, but those at command show that while the neighbouring country has been visited by severe epidemic fever, it has had great immunity.

The Dispensary Returns give no useful information on this point, as the many who apply there for treatment on account of fever and other diseases are mostly persons who have acquired their ailments elsewhere. But as the 3rd Company Sappers and Miners with a known strength were stationed at Beitkul from March last, its Hospital Returns may be considered to show, so far as they go, the effects of the climate of the locality. From these Returns there were in the four months from August to November sixteen admissions for fever, or four a month out of a strength of one hundred and four men, or in the ratio of 3·8 per cent. a month, which, although a larger proportion than is shown in the Native Infantry Hospitals at most other stations in this circle, is smaller than in that at Kolhapoor during the same months.

Tudree. As seen from the sea, the land about Unkola is table-like, with hills far to the eastward, but that hilly range gradually approaches the sea, until at the entrance of the Tudree river or creek (Lat. 14°31') it is in precipitous cliffs indented with a few nooks with sandy beaches, and in which are cocoanut groves, and rice fields. On the South of the entrance there is the somewhat isolated, large mass of hill on which Rajamun Droog formerly stood. This hill is of hypogene schist, and at its northern base trap-rock is exposed, and there are boulders of laterite that have fallen from its summit. The entrance, which is obstructed by a sandbank, gradually narrows, and where it again opens out on the backwater Tudree is seen on the northern shore, on a narrow beach, close under a laterite hill. There are about forty or fifty stone and mud built thatched small houses, in separate enclosures, overshadowed with cocoanut, jack, tamarind, and mango trees. The village is injudiciously and badly placed, being altogether sheltered from the health-giving westerly breeze, and from its easterly aspect being exposed to the land winds. The inhabitants are partly Native Christian and partly Hindoo, and they gain a livelihood as fishermen and boatmen.

There are vacant warehouses on the shore, and on a neighbouring hill there is a bungalow which was the residence of a European merchant, but it is now deserted and ruinous.

From the laterite hill above the village a view of the surrounding country was obtained; the nearer hills on the North and North-west were seen covered with dry grass, and thinly sprinkled with bushes, but a higher range on the East was thickly wooded. The backwater, about nine miles long, stretched northward and southward from Tudree, which stands near the middle of its western shore; it has many banks in it that are bare at low water, and on the flat beyond it there are salt-pans and extensive rice fields with cocoanut and other trees about the villages.

The account that was obtained of the health of Tudree was on the whole satisfactory: it was said there was usually but little sickness, and this was chiefly in the form of bowel complaint, and that the people had not suffered much from fever, and no increase of this disease had been observed in the last few years. For about a fortnight before my visit the easterly cold wind had blown with unusual severity, and since then three or four children had been laid up with fever.

The high ground to the westward of the village might possibly be found a healthy place of residence, but there might not be immunity even there from the hurtful influence of the night air blowing over so great an extent of water and moist ground as lies to the eastward.

Mirjan in Lat. 14° 29 Long 74° 29 is at the South-east end of the estuary or backwater, and in direct line is but four and a half miles from Tudree, but the channel by which it is approached is circuitous. The shores of the backwater are lined with mangrove and other bushes that hide the rice fields from view, and on drawing near to Mirjan the wooded hills are less distant, and the water is narrower and so shallow that at low tide a man may wade across with the water but breast-high. The water was brackish but in the rains the flow by the river is so great as to prevent altogether the influx of salt-water so far as Mirjan.

Mirjan is on rather low ground where the Tudree river makes a bend, and several villages or rather scattered hamlets, belonging to three separate townships, occupy the same angle of land with it. In the midst of these and about a third of a mile from the river there is the ruined fort of Mirjan, built on the N. W. edge of a ridge of laterite, in which its deep ditch is excavated, and which gives it a position a little raised above the ground along the river bank. Its lofty, well-built walls or so covered with bushes and climbing plants as to be but little observable among the surrounding verdure, and when near the masonry is seen to be sound and bound as regularly with a close network of *peepul* runners as if these had been trained by art. Along the rocky height there extends eastward as far as the Travellers' bungalow, on the Unkola road, a large Moosulman burial-ground, which shows how much more populous and important Mirjan was in former days than now.

The present Mirjan, with its dependency Tarecbagul, has about a hundred houses, and these are irregularly placed in separate enclosures near the Unkola high road that runs through their midst and is the only street. The houses are all low, built of mud or of stone and thatched, and are deeply shaded with trees as is usual in Canara.

The village is on sloping ground with a southern aspect, the soil being the gravel resulting from the disintegration of the subjacent laterite. At the foot of the slope there are rice-fields, which at the time of the visit were under irrigation for a second crop, and beyond these there is another undulation on the southern declivity of which Tareebagul stretches downwards to the stone-built wharf on the river's edge.

Besides the fields that have been mentioned there is extensive rice ground to the northward. On the East the surface near is of laterite, and is undulating and grassy with thinly-scattered trees, but from the distance northward a high encircling chain of hill gradually approaches, until, on the South-east, its base is scarcely half a mile distant. These hills are thickly covered with wood to their summits, except where former *Koomrees* has left patches now brown with dried-up grass. On the South a yet more lofty range is seen on the West of the water, and extending South-westward towards Coompta which is about four miles distant, there is seen an undulating, partially-wooded country.

On the same angle of land in the bend of the river along with Mirjan there are Korkuna and Chatroo Kurwa, the former consisting of several hundred houses and built partly on a laterite elevation and partly on clayey rice ground, the latter being much smaller, and being built altogether on the rice ground and close to the river.

From the three patels of these villages I learnt that for three years past there had been severe sickness and much mortality from fever; and that in Mirjan from thirty- to thirty-five persons had died. It was said, however, that in Korkuna the sickness was more severe, and the patel, who himself was scarcely recovered from an attack, mentioned that a man was then lying dead of fever. In the eighteen houses of Chatroo Kurwa I ascertained that there were eight persons ill with fever.

Cholera frequently visits these villages in the hot season and the rains, and last year in Mirjan four or five persons died of it. Although very beautiful, Mirjan, which is so unhealthy to its own population, is very objectionable as a residence to strangers.

Coompta,—Lat. 14° 25' Long. 75° 28', has a roadstead with a sandy beach, and the approach to the town is by a small creek, up which the tide runs about three miles. At the North side of the entrance of the creek there is a small conical hill, on which there are the light-house and the remains of fortifications. This hill has at its base gneiss and mica-schist dipping in all directions from the hill; it is capped with laterite, and a trap dyke from the direction 200° cuts through its Southern part; the trap-rock appears to have been the upheaving agent. Within the narrow entrance there is a marshy flat, of about two or three furlongs in diameter, on which one of the Travellers' bungalows is placed, and beside this bungalow there is a large expanse of most offensive mud exposed at low water. On the further side of this marsh the town stands on a very gentle acclivity facing the West, the soil being the detritus of laterite rock. The streets are laid out with some regularity and run in a general direction W. S. W., and are crossed by others at right angles.

The houses are mostly in enclosures separated by low walls and thickly shaded with trees, but at several places for short distances they are contiguous. The last census gave the number of houses as 690, but it is probably greater now as building appears to have been going on with rapidity. Most of the houses are of mud and thatched, but the newer ones are of stones and tiled, and some of these are of two floors. There is provision made by side-gutters to the streets for monsoon drainage, and these lead into the creek. Drinking water of good quality is obtained from wells sunk in the laterite.

There is another Travellers' Bungalow on the rocky hill above the town, and from it a view is obtained of the surrounding country. The town below although within quarter of a mile is hardly seen owing to the profusion of cocoanut palms among which it is built. The rice fields and the salt marsh are seen to be enclosed by a semi-circle of low hill, with a diameter of a mile or more. Mirjan Fort may be seen to the North, and the country in that direction and to eastward is undulating and covered with grass and some trees, with rice fields in the hollows.

The surface rock for some miles round appeared to be laterite, but on the coast in the direction of Kundapoor Gundy there was a scarp and tail that indicated the upheaval of fractured strata at that point.

From the information I obtained from the native officials of the place, there seems to be no usual amount of sickness among those resident at Coompta, and although there was among them during the last few weeks rather more fever than before that time, it was thought not to exceed what is usually present when the cold easterly winds of this season blow. Cholera was seldom or never present. There was, however, a large number ill with fever of those who had come from the country above the ghat, and it was said that in the low country away from the sea-side there were many at present suffering from it.

Should it be necessary to locate any body of men at Coompta, the high ground to the eastward of the town appears the best locality for the purpose, and as the water supply could only be obtained from the western slope, they could not be far removed, from the town.

(To be continued)

SIND.

THE COMMISSIONER.—We hear that Mr. Mansfield was at Oormara yesterday, and is expected to arrive in the *Hugh Lindsay* early to-day. Capt. H. F. Disbrowe, Assistant Political Resident at Muscat, accompanies him, and will proceed to Bombay in the *Coromandel*, probably on Monday.—*Sindian, May* 30.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES OF TIL SEED.—The Fouzdar has just succeeded in exposing some very large robberies of oil-seeds, and bringing to trial one of the thieves and some native merchants who are charged with having purchased the same when they well knew it had been stolen. It appears that five or six days ago, before gun fire in the morning, one Goorona Bunia, assisted by an accomplice, went to the *wukhar* or warehouse of Runchordass Kanjee and Ramjee Roychund, and opened the lock by means of false keys. The two men then took out 22 bags of *til* seed, weighing 42 maunds, and carried them to the godowns of two other merchants named Issack Memon and Oomar Memon, from whom, as appeared in the course of the investigation before Mr. Saee Ellapah, the thieves received Rs. 90 for the seed which was worth Rs. 200. It was further proved that the prosecutors have lost in the course of one month a quantity of 63 seed worth no less than Rs. 800, and it is presumed that Goorona and his associate carted it away as in the present case. Goorona has been arrested, but his companion is still at large. This Goorona was formerly an inmate of the Kurrachee jail, for a period of two years and a half, to which he was sentenced on being convicted of robbery with force.

The merchants, Issack and Oomar, have been apprehended also. Their houses have been searched, and two empty bags marked "R. C." (Runchordas Canjee,) were found in Issack's place. A Naique was sent to bring Oomar, the other prisoner, but his door was shut, and on calling out for him, the Naique was informed by his mother that he was out. The Naique returned to tell this to the Fouzdar who ordered him to go back and watch the place. When the search at Issack's was over, the Fouzdar was proceeding to his partner's premises, when he met Oomar in the road. They all went to the latter's house were 20 bags were found with holes cut in them were the mark "R. C." had been made, and a wooden dish was likewise discovered containing ashes still hot, and which were all that remained of the marks that had been cut out of the bags. Oomar had burnt them no doubt, upon receiving information of the proceedings of the Police at his partner's house, in the hope that he would thereby destroy all traces of his guilt. We are further informed that the books of these men have been examined by some respectable merchants, Hurjee, Bhimjee, Nanjee, and others, and that many false and suspicious entries have been discovered in them concerning which the prisoner can give no satisfactory account. The case is being tried by the Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Mr. Ingle, Mr. Atmaram Pestondass appearing for the prosecution and Mr. Thornton for the defence.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

COMMISSARIAT CHANGES.—We learn that Captain H. E. Mottet, has assumed charge of the Commissariat Department at Bangalore, consequent upon the removal therefrom of Major Hutchinson.—*Times, May* 30.

ADVOCATE GENERAL.—We understand that on the departure of the Honorable T. Sydney Smyth, Mr. J. B. Norton, Barrister-at-Law, will be appointed to act as Advocate General, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Norton will also, we learn, be appointed an ex-officio Member of the Legislative Council in the room of Mr. Sydney Smyth.—*Id.*

POWELL PRIZE.—We learn that the Honorable V. Sadagopah Charloo and other Native Gentlemen educated at the Presidency College have subscribed and purchased Government Promissory Notes to the amount of Rupees 1,300, with which they propose to found a prize for translation from English into Tamil or Telugu to be denominated the "Powell Prize," in honor of the late Principal of the College; and that the Government have sanctioned the acceptance of the sum subscribed.—*Id.*

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.—The Anniversary Meeting of the Presidency College took place last evening in the hall of the Institution. His Excellency the Governor opened the proceedings of the evening by calling upon the Director of Public Instruction to read his report on the state of the College Mr. Powell's address was short, pithy, and eminently practical. After thanking the Professors and Examiners for their careful and able services, he observed that every member of the senior class of students had gained certificates of proficiency, an honor which is almost as highly esteemed among the natives as a degree itself. Indeed all but two had gained the B.A. degree in addition; while the latter were, by the success this year of one who had failed in 1862, urged to persevere until they also had won the highest educational guerdon in the Presidency. Mr. Powell also drew attention to a fact which has long been patent to all who take an interest in Hindoo education, that natives as a rule, utterly despise proficiency in their own literature and language; the Telugu students had been especially negligent. The Law class, while praised for the regularity of its attendance and the apparent attention of its members, met with severe rebuke on account of the little real benefit which had been gained, and the extreme smallness of the number of those who had obtained the degree of B.L. The Director not indistinctly intimated that it was the intention of Government to be greatly guided by the results of this examination in its future arrangement concerning the admission of pleaders in the various courts. As the subject has already been well ventilated, we need not follow Mr. Powell in his strong remarks concerning some of the students who had employed unfair aids, during an examination. The Director of Public Instruction closed an earnest address by analising the results of the recent Matriculation Examinations, showing how decidedly the Government Institutions had carried off the palm, both as to the number and ability of the successful candidates; yet lamenting the small proportion which the successful bore to the unsuccessful candidates.

Mr. Thompson, the Principal of the College, now read a long and exhaustive report of the proceedings of the Institution during the year, embodying the reports of the gentlemen who had, at his request, undertaken the private examination of the classes. On the whole, though there was no case of brilliant ability as has occurred in former years, the students had passed the test very satisfactorily. The numbers had also increased by about 20 per cent; an encouraging proof of the increasing estimation in which the College is held by the natives generally. One matter was however especially remarked—that no student had been found worthy to receive the gold medal given by Prince Rama Vermah of Travancore.

An agreeable variation from the monotony of reports was now afforded by the reading, by the composer, a Hindoo, of an essay which had adjudged worthy of the prize for the best English composition. The subject—the various influence upon the progress of the people by the study of European and Asiatic History—was remarkably well treated, and still more remarkably well read, and was also possessed of the best of all qualities for such an effort, brevity. Still more to vary and somewhat to lighten the proceedings of the evening, a student was now called upon to perform a farce—the reading of a long essay of about twenty pages of foolscap, *in Tamil*. His Excellency thought the opportunity a good one to examine the contents of the table, and then to enter into an educational discussion with Mr. Powell. Mr. Pycroft debated in his mind some mighty question of State, contained in a brisky letter; while Mr. Thompson dived into the recesses of a large preparation of foolscap. The Essayist also, perceiving the earnest attention of his audience, thought discretion was better than patience, and boldly turned over one or two pages at once, without disturbing the continuity of his narrative. After a weary while, the farce concluded, and His Excellency proceeded to distribute the prizes. One student, Parancoosa Rau, the successful English Essayist, was positively overlooded with gifts, and required three coolies to bear his treasures. Others were less liberally rewarded; but the excellence of the books, the elegant and durable binding, together with the certificate within, will always make the smallest of them valuable to the owner.

Sir W. Denison concluded the meeting by delivering a short address to the students, in which he again urged upon their attention the study of the abstract sciences, not only as being the best exercise for the mental powers, but at the same time affording the broadest and most positive results. They were then earnestly exhorted to persevere in their studies, and not be discouraged because they might not possess the abilities of others. It was not the cleverest that was most successful, but the industrious second rate man, whose conscious deficiencies induced earnest perseverance. The fable of the hare and tortoise well illustrated a sterling truth, that it was not the talented so much as the plodding who performed great parts in the world. Ninety out of every hundred men who have distinguished themselves as benefactors of the human race were average men of more than average application. In concluding, His Excellency warned the students before him, that, with them, the only path to honorable employment and destruction, was through a youth well spent in the cultivation of the powers of the mind.—*Id.*

BURIAL GROUNDS IN THE PUNJAB.

(From the Lahore Chronicle, May 27.)

WE have been favored with copies of official correspondence that has recently taken place relative to Native Burial grounds in the large cities of the Punjab, and the advisability, on sanitary grounds, of arrgsting the further spread of burials in the most objectionable localities.

The Commissioner of Mooltan, in whose Division burial grounds abound to a greater extent even than at Lahore, was the first to bring the matter prominently to the notice of the Local Government, and in doing so remarked—that the time has now come for preventing the interfering with the sanitary condition of that rising place. A large portion of the land around the city of Mooltan has been occupied by European residents, and the location of European troops both in Cantonments and the Fort renders the intercourse along the main lines of road by constables in the precautions taken to prevent the spread of disease amongst the European soldiers appears hardly consistent with permitting constant burials to be made along the main lines of communication which are traversed hourly by Europeans Officers and Soldiers. In the hot season the exhalations from these receptacles for the dead are most offensive and injurious, and the Commissioner thinks that this state of things should now be put a stop to. There may be family associations which render it a matter of sympathy that graves should be dug in the old family grave-yards, still when such a feeling has been overcome in England by general assent, allowing that reason requires that we should look rather to the health of the living than regard a feeling which is after all inadmissible when it leads to the injury of health in general—So in hot climates such as India, we should be unscrupulous in our not permitting the dead to interfere with the health of the living. Indeed, Native ideas of the necessity for allowing their dead to be removed to a distance have in a measure prevented burials from being customary inside cities, as a general rule, exceptions being however made in favor of men of reputed sanctity and of great influence.

Under these circumstances, it was suggested that a list of burial grounds around Mooltan be made out, and that to frighten people into the custom, a strict prohibition should prevent burials taking place in the most objectionable localities, and that, after fixing on suitable pieces of ground for new cemetries, in time all burial grounds which are clearly objectionable should be authoritatively suppressed.

The corruption of water in wells contiguous to these burial grounds it is considered must be most injurious to public health.

The views of the Commissioner were approved by the Lieutenant Governor, who has directed Committees to assemble at Lahore, Delhi and Umritsar to take the matter into consideration, and to report monthly the progress made in carrying out these arrangements.

We may refer to the subject at greater length in a succeeding issue.

LIMITATION OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE HIGH COURT.

(From the Calcutta Englishman, May 26.)

THE decision of Sir M. Wells in the case of *Rundle vs. the Secretary of State in Council*, is one that calls for the most earnest attention on the part of the public, not only on account of the importance of the decision as affecting all who have claims against the government, and who being residents of Calcutta, intend to embark in speculations in land in the interior, but also on account of its bringing prominently forward the fact that henceforth the officials in the Mofussil are no longer subject to the control of the Queen's Court in Calcutta.

In the course of his argument, Mr. Cowie, the Advocate General, suggested that the intention of the Legislature, on the amalgamation of the Courts, was to withdraw from the Calcutta Court its formerly exclusive jurisdiction over British subjects, officials in the Mofussil, as all the Courts had become Queen's Courts; and as there existed no longer the Company's Court in contradistinction to the Queen's, But the answer of the Counsel on the other side, would appear to be founded on common sense; namely, that there is no real change in that respect, because the judicial officers of the Mofussil Courts can be removed or transferred by the head of the local government in the event of their decisions not giving satisfaction to the authorities; while the Judges of the High Court are independent of all control save that of the Queen herself.

Our readers outside the ditch will feel less comfortable than they used to do when we inform them that no action will now lie in the High Court against any government official for any oppressive conduct unless that official happens to come to reside in Calcutta; and as our Legislature, by Act XIV. of 1859, limits the time for suing for personal wrong, to the space of one year after the act is committed, the chance of the official coming within the jurisdiction in that time is small indeed. It will be thought that the judicial and other officers be still subject to the Criminal Jurisdiction, and that they can be indicted for wrongful acts, that also seems a point of considerable doubt. The Code of Criminal Procedure prevents any such officer being indicted, save with the permission of government, and it is a question of some nicety whether, although the Criminal Jurisdiction remains the same under the new Charter, that Act may not qualify the power of enforcing the criminal procedure.

We shall recur to this on a future occasion. We have delayed so long in taking up the question because, without competent legal opinion on it, we could hardly trust to our own reading of so objectionable a state of the recently revised constitution of the High Court. In the meantime, if Sir Mordaunt's view of the law, as affecting the Secretary of State, be correct, it is right that we should draw the attention of our readers to it in order to induce them to agitate for a reform and a restoration to the High Court of that power over the government which the late Supreme Court possessed. It is strange that the law officers of the Crown should avail themselves of such an objection, but having done so, and having succeeded, the next question is what is to be done? It must be clearly understood that where a dispute arises between the government and private individuals as to land or as to commissariat or other contracts beyond the limits of the town of Calcutta, the only forum for the determination of the case is the local Court of the particular pergunnah. The Judge must in that case often be the person to decide on a matter in which he was one of the parties concerned. The home Legislature never could have contemplated this. We cannot help thinking that as Government House is the dwelling-house of the spirit of the Secretary of State in Council, he, though absent in body, should be held to be, and was, by the Legislature, or rather those who prepared the Charter, intended to be considered to be a resident for the purposes of jurisdiction.

THE JYNTIA ESTIMATE OF OUR STRENGTH AND RESOURCES.

(From the Dacca News, May 23.)

WE recently treated our readers to a somewhat lengthy review of the Jyntia question, in which we attempted to show its origin, and to throw out a suggestion or two respecting the measures which we thought would materially aid in confirming the peace our military successes have secured. We suspect that if the truth were known, the Bengal Government would itself be found in some degree undecided as to the course that ought to be pursued with the semi-savages of the Cossya hills. Ought the hill men of our North-Eastern Frontier to be tried with an administration similar to that which Mr. Yule inaugurated in Sontalistan, or ought the existing system to continue with a few important modifications? We believe that it is as much with a view to the settlement of this question as to the attestation of our sincere wish to see the people fairly treated, that Colonel Haughton has been endeavouring to elicit the sentiments of the chiefs of the rebellion at a late durbar. A second durbar was held on the 21st instant. The particulars have not yet reached us, but they will in due time. The durbar was to be convened for the ostensible purpose of investing the Rajah of Nongstoin, but there can be no doubt that the opportunity will be used to furnish the chiefs of the people with further proof of our willingness to act uprightly by them.

These durbars and the little pomps with which they are associated, may appear very ridiculous in the eyes of those who have been taught to estimate the strength of a government by a truer standard; nevertheless, among semi-savages like the Jyntias, they have an importance which we cannot afford to overlook. They, in common with all ignorant people, judge by what they see. The unseen to them has no existence. It would perhaps be a little humiliating to our pride to know all that the Jyntias have hitherto thought of us, and which, for aught we know, they may still continue to think. Let us adduce an illustration. We have more than once commented on the retail trade in rum that the Government carries on with the Bhootias, and the sort of black-mail that it pays to these fellows every year. The relation has given rise to the belief in which all the hill tribes of these parts share, that the province of Assam does not belong to the British but to the Bhootias. The Jyntias, we know, have all along believed that the Government pays a large annual tribute to the Bhootias for permission to reside within their territory. They further believe that when British officers are presented at the Bhootia Court and are treated with indignity, as is invariably the case, they are content to suffer the indignity from a sense of the obligations their Government owes to the Rajah of Bhootan! Now, all this, of course, is very absurd. Assam is a British possession, and the independence of Bhootan rests on British sufferance. The Jyntias may not believe this, and their impression to the contrary, does not, it is true, for a moment affect the real facts of the case; nevertheless it would be wrong for us to say, that we cannot help it if they choose to believe such nonsense; and wronger still to assert, that it is of no importance to us what they believe. It does concern us, and it does matter. It is just these absurd beliefs and impressions finding lodgment in ignorant minds that lead to disastrous results like the revolt we have but just suppressed. These Jyntias have all along had the idea that the means at their disposal were limited, and that our resources were too small to enable us to maintain a protracted warfare. Till our Sikh and Hindoostani regiments and our Battery of Artillery went up to Cherra, they had no conception of the forces we could bring to bear on their rebellious attitude. And even when they first saw the Sikhs, such bold had the idea of our helplessness upon their minds, that the conclusion they came to was, that having no more soldiers of our own, we had got the loan of the troops of some native chieftain of the plains to fight our battle for us! The sight therefore of these Sikhs instead of disheartening them into submission, proved a fresh incentive to revolt. They argued that a Government that could be so easily pumped dry of its own troops, could not hold out long against rebels obstinately resolved on recovering their independence. 'The victory will assuredly be ours, if we can only hold out a little,' was what they said to one another; and so they went on fighting, dancing defiance in sight of a British General.

Now, we may laugh at the ignorance of these savages; and, without doubt, there is something funny in the idea of the British Government coming only two or three regiments, and being indebted to the kindness of its neighbours for the few extra troops it paraded in the hills. At the same time, must it not be admitted that these false impressions are owing to the wrong policy we have all along adopted? There is no denying that our relations with the Bhootias are not exactly befitting an imperial power; and whenever the various tribes of the hills have violated the restraints of British authority, the Government has not acted with the promptitude, the ready energy, the sharp decisiveness, which alone overawe savages and are appreciated by them. Of course we know our own power, and all that sort of thing; but in the meanwhile, savages, who have never seen it, do not believe that it exists, and so are tempted to trouble us. They bring trouble on us and ruin on themselves; whereas both trouble and ruin might have been averted by a little political forethought.

Matters are reported to be progressing favorably in the Jyntia country. The troops continue to be withdrawn, but no fresh tidings have been received respecting the movements or intentions of the few rebels who continue to hold out in the jungles. The *Englishman* told us the other day, that the Government had ordered the Jyntia Rajah to retire to Dacca, where he was to spend the rest of his days on Rupees 500 a month. This is a mistake. The Rajah who was to have been sent to Dacca consequent on the forces of Jyntia outbreak, but was not, is no longer alive, and he has had no successor. There is no Jyntia Rajah. The people whom the Government wants to have removed to Dacca, are the Kyngors, or husbands of the female relatives of the late rajah. The Government has not peremptorily insisted on their retiring to Dacca, but we believe that a hint to that destination of their wish has been made. Why they should be removed it is difficult to say. None of them have been implicated in the rebellion; on the contrary, they have throughout the recent troubles, zealously aided the Government in the work of pacification. We can only account for the desire for their removal on the ground that as long as they remain in their native hills, their presence will keep alive among disaffected Jyntias the idea, that they may yet make a bold push for independence.

The enquiry into the conduct of the native officials who had so unmistakeable a share in stimulating the Jyntias into revolt, is still going on. Many of the people are afraid to speak, and others are too apathetic to come forward and give evidence against them; nevertheless we think enough will soon have been elicited to justify the Government in making a clean sweep of the locusts. A consummation to be devoutly wished.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

ON TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, T Cloth, Jaconets, 1 case containing white figured Muslin, 1 case coloured ditto, 2 cases colored Cashmere, one case containing Black Bread Cloth, a few Pieces of Woollen Cloth, and Sundry other Fancy Articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Saddlery, by McNaghton, of Glasgow.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th June 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY the 6th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, &c., consisting of Shirtings, Long Cloths, Domestics, T. Cloths, &c.

A few Cases of Turkey Red Cloth.
Do. Do. of Woollen Cloth.
A few Cases of Printers.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th June 1863.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of the late Captain H. H. ELLIOTT, 1st Lancers, a double Barrelled Rifle by Brown and Rodda, and a double Barrelled ditto by Westley Richards. Apply to RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

A small batch of fine Champagne Cognac, by Goudin Freres, at Rs. 24 per dozen. Sample Bottle may be had for Rs. 2 Cash.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few pair of Electro-plated Gig. Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete by Dean Adams and Dean.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th June 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

3 Cases T. Red Cambrics.
A few Bales T. Red Yarn No. 40.
6 Cases Fresh Cheese in Tins.
15 Kegs Bacon.
1 Hhd. and a quarter Cask Sherry.
100 Boxes Claret,
8½ Dozen quart Tins Preserved Liquid Milk.
58½ Dozen Pints do. do.
16½ Dozen Half Pints do. do.
1 Case 25 Reams large Ornamental Paper.
1 Case 25 Reams large Price Current Paper.
1 Case 24 Reams large Coloured Advertising Paper.
1 Case 60 Reams large Letter Paper with adhesive envelopes in boxes of ½ Ream.
Just landed a Case of Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Childrens' superior Boots and Shoes, of various sorts and sizes.
A Case of Hardware, comprising Kent Hammers, Hatchets, Compasses, Plyers, Sugar-nippers, Boarding Axes, Handle Chisels, Plane and Cut Irons, Turners' Chisels, &c. &c.

SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mayabhoy Premabhoy, Esquire, on account of Nemchund Khoopchand, the mortgager.

5 Shares in the Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.
And by order of the Honorable Pemabhoy Hemabhoy Esquire, the following Shares—
On account of Dhunjee Dyal the mortgager.
1 Share in the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.
On account of Merwanjee Framjee Dadyburjodna the mortgager.
2 Shares in the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.
On account of Shaw Pranjeewandass Doolubdass the mortgager.
1 Share in the Commercial Bank of India.
127 Shares in the Central Bank.
4 Shares in the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.
2 Shares in the Throstle Mill Company.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few very superior Waterproof Coats, price Rs. 15 each.

SHERRY.

Fine English-bottled Brown Dinner Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.

WINES.

Good Sherry ..... Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
in quarts ..... Rs. 13 per doz.

A few Iron letter Copying Presses, complete with Copying Book. Price Rs. 17-8 each to close an account.

Bombay, 5th June 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A desirable Property at Bandora. Apply to JEHANGEER NOWROJEE H.M. Dockyard.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—A first-rate Telescope Rifle. By Robertson. Price Rs. 400.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—250 Barrels Fresh American Flour, Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—216 Cases Fresh AMERICAN TOBACCO, 2s. and 10s. of superior quality. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—A shipment of CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, just landed ex *Glen Maiden*. Apply to Messrs. GEORGE POLLEXFEN & Co., Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—Yellow, White, and Saltwater Bar Soap.
Refined Cocoanut Oil, Tallow Oil, &c.
Tallow, Axle, and Cart Grease.
Roll Brimstone, Blasting Powder.
Refined Saltpetre.
Cotton Waste.
Tinned Lead Piping.
Stop and Bib brass Cocks from ½ inch to 2 inches.
Piping laid down.

G. BURSTALL & Co., Chinchpoogly.

FOR SALE, ex *Lord Raglan* just arrived:—
A small shipment of Galvanized Corrugated Iron, also Plain and Fluted Zinc.
Nails, Screws, Bolts, &c.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, Bar Iron, Steel, and Tiles.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

TO BE SOLD.—On board the Ship *Shannon*, 40 Tierces of INDIAN MESS BEEF and 20 barrels of PORK in excellent order, apply to Captain HANSWORTH on board, or to CURRETJEE & EDULJEE DOBASHES, opposite David Sassoon.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP "THAMES."—Under instructions from Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. will submit for Sale by Public Auction, on Wednesday next, the 17th instant, at their rooms, at 3 o'clock P.M., the fine British Ship, *Thames*, of 858 Tons register, with Stores and Sails complete, as she now lies in Bombay Harbour.

ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co.

No. 23, Marine Street, Bombay, 5th June 1863.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—By order of the Executors of the late DUNCAN DUNBAR, Esquire, Acting under the directions of the Court of Chancery, the fine British Ship *Thames*, 858 Tons Register, as she now lies in Bombay Harbor, well found in Stores, Sails, &c.

For further particulars, apply to LECKIE & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the Ship *Thames*.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Reading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—HAMS, CHEESE and ENGLISH BUTTER in Firkins, (84 lbs. each), just landed per Ship *Glen Maiden*. Apply to Pestonjee Hormusjee Sons, 29, Apollo Street.

SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY AND PILES.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of Pulverised Bel fruit, which can be obtain d at their establishments in the Fort and Byculla.

Manufactured by Mr. F. Fogson, Dotoun, near Simla.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either along, or under Tiles Metal, of other Roofing.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,
BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.
FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.
A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.
Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.
The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 250, net cash.
SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lerebora's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR THE MONSOON. *Per Overland Mail.* Black and white WATERPROOF CLOAKS, and Leggings, at moderate rates. Apply at once to

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Natha